ENGLISH VERB TENSES

IN

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12 English Grammar Tenses

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Verb Tenses

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Contents

Chapter -1 Introduction

Verb tenses describe the time when an action occurs, they are made mostly from two components:

verb tenses کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کے وقت کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔

یہ دو اہم compenents پر مشتمل ہوتے ہیں۔

1. The Principal Parts of the verb and, in some cases
2. Helping verbs

There are four principal parts of any verb in English:

ہر ایک verb کے چار خاص حصے ہوتے ہیں۔

1. The infinitive
2. The present participle
3. The past
4. The past participle

1. The infinitive:

The basic form of the verb

1. The Infinitive یہ verb کی بنیادی قسم ہوتا ہے

Verb = to cook
Infinitive = cook
Basic form = cook

2. The Present Participle:-

ends in –ing. It is always used with a helping verb which is a form of the verb “to be”

2. The Present Participle یہ verb کی infinitive والی قسم کے آخر میں ing- کا اضافہ کر کے بنایا جاتا ہے۔ اور اس کے ساتھ ہمیشہ ایک helping verb استعمال کیا جاتا ہے جو "to be" verb کی ایک قسم ہوتی ہے

Verb = cook
Present participle = cooking

Example:-
I was cooking breakfast when the telephone rang.
Helping verb = was

Notice

Notice that the present participle, which ends in –ing looks the same as a gerund

The present participle جس کے آخر میں ing- ہے جو gerund کی طرح دکھتا ہے

Gerund of cook = cooking

The present participle is used as a verb with a helping verb “a form of the verb “to be”.

A gerund is used in place of a noun.

The present participle کے ساتھ helping verb کو ملا کر ہم اس کو بطور verb استعمال کرتے ہیں جبکے Gerund بطور noun استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

Coking is my favorite hobby.
Cooking = gerund = subject of the verb “is”

3. **The Past :-**

usually ends in –ed

3. The Past : verb کی infinitive والی قسم کے آخر میں -ed لگانے سے بھی Past کی verb بنائی جاتی ہے۔

Verb = to cook
Past = cooked

Example:-

I cooked breakfast for my sister yesterday morning.

4. **The Past Participle:-**

looks like the past; it usually ends in –ed. It's always used with a helping verb which is a form of verb "to have"

4. The Past Participle کے آخر میں -ed کا اضافہ کر کے ہم the past participle کے verb کو بناسکتے ہیں۔ اس verb کو past کے verb کی طرح بنایاجاتا ہے مگر اس verb کے ساتھ ایک helping verb کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔

Verb = to cook
Past participle = have cooked

Example:-

I have cooked breakfast for my family many times.

Chapter – 2 Twelve verb tenses

There are twelve tenses in English language.

Tenses یعنی زمانے تین قسم کے ہوتے ہیں، , present حال، past ماضی
اور future مستقبل۔ ہر ایک Tense کو مزید چار چار حصوں میں تقسیم کیا
گیا ہے۔ اس طرح کُل بارہ Tenses ہیں۔

1. present indefinite
2. Present continuous
3. Present prefect
4. Present prefect continuous
5. Past indefinite
6. Past continuous
7. Past perfect
8. Past perfect continuous
9. Future indefinite
10. Future continuous
11. Future perfect
12. Future perfect continuous

Chapter – 3 The Present Tenses

1. Present Indefinite Tense

Present indefinite tense describes action happening now. It's formed using the basic form of the verb. We usually use basic form of verb in the sentence of present indefinite tens.

1 . The Present Indefinite Tense زمانہ حال میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر ہو۔ اس tense کے لیے verb کی پہلی قسم استعمال کی جاتی ہے ۔

Verb = to cook
Basic or infinitive form = cook
Present tense = I cook.

- We use above verb without any change, when "I, you, **we**, **they** or **a plural noun"** come in a sentence as a subject.

اوپر والے verb کو ہم I,you,we,they or any plural noun کے ساتھ بغیر کسی تبدیلی کے استعمال کرے گے۔

Example:-

I cook breakfast every morning.

- We always add "e or es" to a basic form of the verb, when "he, she, it or any singular noun" come in a sentence as subject.

مگر He, she,it or any singular noun بطور subject جملے میں آرہے ہو تو verb کی فرسٹ فام کے ساتھ s یا es کا اضافہ کریں گے۔

Example:-

He cook**s** breakfast for his wife every morning.

Rules of "s or es"

Verb کے ساتھ s یا es کا اضافہ کرنے کے اصول۔

1- After s, sh, ch and x we add es.

Pass – passes wash- washes

Catch – catches mix - mixes

2- some verbs ending in o have es.

Go – goes do – does

3- when a verb ends in a consonant + y, The y changes to ies.

Hurry – hurries copy – copies We do not change y after a vowel.

-

Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative sentences



1. Affirmative sentence

Affirmative sentence consist of "subject, verb and objective".

مثبت جملہ subject, verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔

Examples:-

Subject	verbs
I	go
We	go
You	go
He	goes
She	goes

It	goes
They	go

2. Negative sentence

"Do not or does not" is used between subject and verbs.
Example:-

نافیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے subject اور verb کے درمیان میں do not یا does not کا اضافہ کرتے ہے۔اگر جملے کا subject he, she, it یا کوئی singular noun ہو تو does not کا اضافہ کرتے ہے۔ اگر جملے کا subject I, You, We, they یا کوئی plural noun ہوتو do not کا اضافہ کریں گے۔

Subject	do not or does not	verbs
I	do not	go
We	do not	go
You	do not	go
He	does not	go
She	does not	go
It	does not	go
They	do not	go

3. Interrogative

"Do or does" is used before subject and ends in question mark. Example:-

سوالیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے Do یا Does کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر اور جملے کے آخر میں سوالیہ نشان لگایا جاتاہے۔اگر جملے کا subject he, she, it یا کوئی singular noun ہو تو Does کا اضافہ کرتے ہے۔ اگر جملے کا subject I, You, We, they یا کوئی plural noun ہو تو Do کا اضافہ کریں گے۔

Do or does	**subject**	verbs	**question mark**
Do	I	go	?
Do	we	go	?
Do	you	go	?
Does	he	go	?
Does	she	go	?
Do	they	go	?

2. Present Continuous Tense:-

The present continuous means that we are in the middle of an action. Present participle is used with helping in a sentence.

2. The Present Continuous Tense سے مراد ، ہم کسی کام کے
کرنے کے درمیان میں ہیں۔ verb کی -ing والی قسم کو helping verb
"is"اور "are" کے ساتھ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ He,She,It یا کوئی
singular noun کے ساتھ is استعمال کرتے ہے اور you,we, they اور
کوئی plural کے ساتھ are اور I کے ساتھ am کا اضافہ کرتے ہے جب یہ
بطور subject جملے میں آ رہے ہو۔

Verb = to cook
Present participle = cooking
Present continuous tense = I am cooking.

Example:-

I am cooking lunch for my wife.

Rule of “-ing”

Verb کے ساتھ -ing کا اضافہ کرنے کے اُصول۔

1. we normally leave out e when we add ing to a verb.
Take – taking   drive – driving
But we keep a double e before ing.
See – seeing   agree – agreeing

2. when a verb ends in ie, it changes to ying. Die – dying lie – lying
But y does not change.
Hurry – hurrying

3. Sometimes we double a final consonant. This happens when a one-syllable verb ends with one vowel and one consonant, e.g. win, put.
Win – winning put – putting

Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative sentences



1. Affirmative Sentence

Affirmative sentence of present continuous consist of “Subject, helping verb, verb, object.

مثبت جملے subject, helping verb, verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:

Subject	**Helping verb**	**Verb**
I	am	going.
We	are	going.
You	are	going.
He	is	going.
She	is	going.
It	is	going.
They	are	going.

2. Negative Sentence

“Not” is used between helping verb and verb to form negative sentence.

helping verb اور verb کے درمیان میں "Not" کا اضافہ کر کے ہم نافیہ جملے بناتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:

Subject	helping verb	"Not"	Verb
I	am	not	going.
We	are	not	going.
You	are	not	going.
He	is	not	going.
She	is	not	going.
It	is	not	going.
They	are	not	going.

3. Interrogative Sentences

"Helping verb" is used before subject and ends in question mark to form an interrogative sentence.

Helping verb کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر جملے کے آخر میں question mark لگاتے ہیں ۔

Examples:

Helping Verb	**Subject**	**Verb**	**Question mark**
Am	I	going	?
Are	we	going	?
Are	you	going	?
Is	he	going	?
Is	she	going	?
Is	it	going	?
Are	they	going	?

3 . Present Perfect Tense:-

Present perfect tense describes action happing in the past up to the present. The present perfect tense is formed by taking the past participle and putting in front of it the present tense of the verb “to have”

3 . The Present Perfect Tense کوئی کام جو past سے شروع ہوکر
present تک ہو۔ اس tense کے لیے verb کی Past Participle والی
قسم کے ساتھ helping verb "has" یا "have" استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ He,
She, it یا کوئی singular noun جملے میں بطور subject آرہا ہو تو has
استعمال کریں گے۔ اور اگر جملے کا subject کوئی plural noun ہو یا I, You,
We or they ہو تو have استعمال کریں گے۔

Past participle of “to cook” = cooked
Present tense of “to have” = he has
Present perfect tense = he has cooked

Example:-
He has cooked breakfast for his family every day for the last year.

Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative sentences



1. Affirmative Sentence:-

The affirmative sentence of present perfect tense consist of “subject, helping verb, verb and object.

مثبت جملہ subject , helping verb, verb and object پر مشتمل ہوتا
ہے۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Subject	Helping verb	Verb
I	have	gone.
We	have	gone.
You	have	gone.
He	has	gone.
She	has	gone.
It	has	gone.
They	have	gone.

2. Negative sentence

"Not" is put between helping verb and subject to form a Negative sentence.

Helping verb اور verb کے درمیان میں Not کا اضافہ کر کے ہم نافیہ جملے بناتے ہیں۔ جیسے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Example:-

Subject	Helping Verb	"Not"	Verb
I	have	not	gone.
We	have	not	gone.
You	have	not	gone.
He	has	not	gone.
She	has	not	gone.
It	has	not	gone.
They	has	not	gone.

3. Interrogative Sentence.

"Helping verb" is put before subject and ends in question mark.

Helping verb کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر اور آخر میں سوالیہ نشان لگایا جاتا ہے۔جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Helping verb	subject	verb	question mark
Have	I	gone	?
Have	we	gone	?
Have	you	gone	?
Has	he	gone	?
Has	she	gone	?
Has	it	gone	?
Have	they	gone	?

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

It is used to indicate an action that began in the past and is still going on; as,

4. The Present Perfect Continuous Tense کوئی کام زمانہ ماضی سے شروع ہو کر اب تک جاری ہو۔ verb کی Present Participle والی فام helping verb کے ساتھ استعمال ہوتی ہے۔ He, She, It, اور کوئی singular noun کے ساتھ has been اور I,You,We, They اور plural noun کے ساتھ have been کا استعمال کریں گے۔ since اور for جو Prepositions ہیں، since کو point of time اور for کو period of time کے لیے اس tense میں استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

It has been raining since 4o'clock.
We have been playing hockey for twenty minutes.

The present participle is use for present perfect continuous tense "go = going".

Note:- The prepositions since and for are used to denote point of time and a period of time respectively.

Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative sentences



1. Affirmative sentence

An affirmative sentence consist of subject, helping "have been" , and object.

مثبت جملہ subject, helping verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Subject	helping verb	verb
I	have been	going
We	have been	going
You	have been	going
He	has been	going
She	has been	going.
It	has been	going.
They	have been	going.

2.Negative Sentence:

"Not" is put between has/have and been to form a negative sentence.

نافیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے has/have اور been کے درمیان میں Not کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہاہے۔

Examples:-

Subject	**Has/Have**	**Not**	**Been**	**verb**
I	have	not	been	going.
We	have	not	been	going.
You	have	not	been	going.
He	has	not	been	going.
She	has	not	been	going.
It	has	not	been	going.
They	have	not	been	going.

3. Affirmative sentence

"Helping verb" comes before subject and ends in question mark.

سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کےلیے has/have کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر اور جملے کے آخر میں سوالیہ نشان لگایا جاتاہے۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہاہے۔

Examples:-

Helping verb	**Subject**	**Been Verb**		**Question mark**
Have	I	been	going	?
Have	we	been	going	?
Have	you	been	going	?
Has	she	been	going	?
Has	he	been	going	?

Has	it	been	going	?
Have	they	been	going	?



The Past Tense

1. The Past indefinite Tense

Past tense describes action happing in the past. The past tense is formed from the past form of the verb.

1. The Past Indefinite Tense زمانہ ماضی میں کسی کام کے ہونے یا کرنے کا ذکر ہوتا ہے۔ اس Tense کے لیے verb کی past والی فام کو استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

Verb = to cook
Past tense = cooked
Example:-
He cooked dinner last night

Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative Sentence

مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

1. Affirmative sentence.

An affirmative sentence contains subject, verb "past" and object.

مثبت جملہ subjec, verb, object پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہورہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Subject	**Verb**
I	went.
We	went.
You	went.
He	went.
She	went.
It	went.
They	went.

2.Negative Sentence.

"Did not" comes between subject and the first form of verb.

نافیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے Did not کو subject اور verb کےدرمیان میں رکھ جاتاہے۔یاد رائے کہ verb کی past form کے بجائے verb کی first form کا استعمال کرتے ہیں ۔جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہورہا ہے۔

Examples;-

Subject	**Did Not**	**infinitive**
I	did not	go.
We	did not	go.
You	did not	go.
He	did not	go.
She	did not	go.
It	did not	go.
They	did not	go.

3. Interrogative sentences.

"Did" comes before subject and first form of verb is used in sentence. It ends in question mark.

سوالیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے Did کو subject سے پہلے رکھ جاتاہے اور جملے کےآخر میں سوالیہ نشان لگایا جاتا ہے ۔یاد رائے کہ verb کی past form کے بجائے verb کی first form کااستعمال کرتے ہیں ۔جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہورہا ہے۔

Did	**Subject**	**Verb**	**Question mark**
Did	I	go	?
Did	we	go	?
Did	you	go	?
Did	he	go	?
Did	she	go	?
Did	it	go	?
Did	they	go	?

2. Past Continuous Tense

The past continuous means that at a time in the past we were in the middle of and action. Present participle is used with helping verb for this tense.

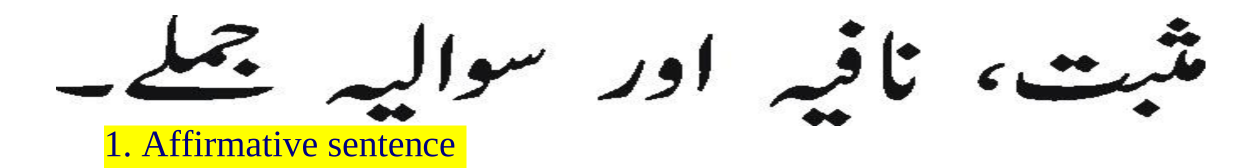
2. The Past Continuous Tense زمانہ ماضی میں کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کے درمیان میں ہو۔ اس Tense کے لیے verb کی ing- والی فام کے ساتھ helping verb, "was" or "were کا استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ I,He,She,It اور کوئی singular noun جملے کا subject ہو تو was کا استعمال کریں گے اور You, We, They, اور کوئی plural noun کے ساتھ were کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

Verb= to cook
Present participle = cooking
The past continuous = was/were cooking.

Example:-

He was cooking dinner for his wife.

Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences


مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

1. Affirmative sentence

An affirmative sentence contains subject, helping verb, verb and object.

مثبت جملے subject, helping verb, verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples;-

Subject	**Helping verb**	**Verb**
I	was	going.
We	were	going.
You	were	going.
He	was	going.
She	was	going.
It	was	going.

They	were	going.

2. Negative Sentences.

“Not” is put between subject and helping verb.

helping verb اور verb کے درمیان میں "Not" کا اضافہ کر کے ہم نافیہ جملے بناتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Subject	**Helping verb**	**Not**	**Verb**
I	was	not	going.
We	were	not	going.
You	were	not	going.
He	was	not	going.
She	was	not	going.
It	was	not	going.
They	were	not	going.

3. Interrogative Sentences

“Helping verb” comes before subject and ends in question mark.

Helping verb کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر جملے کے آخر میں question mark لگاتے ہیں ۔

Helping verb	**Subject**	**Verb Question mark**	
Was	I	going	?
Were	we	going	?
Were	you	going	?
Was	he	going	?
Was	she	going	?
Was	it	going	?
Were	they	going	?

3. Past Perfect Tense

The past perfect tense describes action happening in the past before some other past tense action. The past perfect tense is formed by taking the past participle and putting in front of it a verb which is the past tense of the verb “to have”.

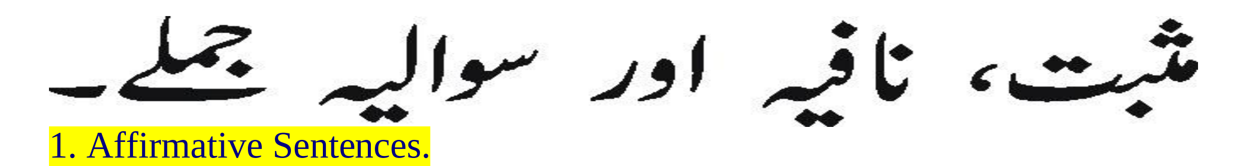
3. The Past Perfect Tense ماضی میں کسی کام کے شروع ہونے سے پہلے کوئی کام پورا ہو جائے۔ اس Tense کے لیے verb کی past participle والی فام کے ساتھ heping ورب had کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

Past participle of “to cook” = cooked

Past tense of “to have” = he had

Past perfect tense = he had cooked dinner when suddenly the doorbell rang.

Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences


مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

1. Affirmative Sentences.

The affirmative sentence contains subject, helping verb, and verb.

مثبت جملے subject, helping verb, verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Subject	helping verb	verb
I	had	gone.
We	had	gone.
You	had	gone.
He	had	gone.
She	had	gone.
It	had	gone.
They	had	gone.

2. Negative Sentences.

"Not" comes between helping verb and verb.

helping verb اور verb کے درمیان میں "Not" کا اضافہ کر کے ہم نافیہ جملے بناتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Subject	**Helping**	**Not**	**Verb**
I	had	not	gone.
We	had	not	gone.
You	had	not	gone.
He	had	not	gone.
She	had	not	gone.
It	had	not	gone.
They	had	not	gone.

3. Interrogative sentences.

"Helping verb" is put before subject and ends in question mark.

Helping verb کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر جملے کے آخر میں question mark لگاتے ہیں ۔

Helping verb	**Subject**	**Verb**	**Question mark**
Had	I	gone	?
Had	we	gone	?
Had	you	gone	?
Had	he	gone	?
Had	she	gone	?
Had	it	gone	?
Had	they	gone	?

4. Past perfect continuous tense

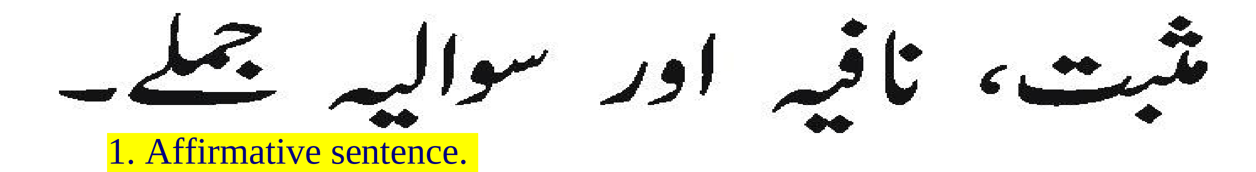
It is used to denote an action that was finished at some definite time in the past, but which had been going on before it was finished: as,

4. The Past Perfect Continuous Tense زمانہ ماضی میں کوئی کام کسی مقررہ وقت سے شروع ہو کر کچھ وقت تک جاری رہا ہو اور پھر ختم ہو گیا ہو۔ اس tense کے لیے verb کی present participle والی فام یعنی ing- فام کے ساتھ helping وربب had been کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔اس tense میں بھی ہم since اور for کا استعمال کریں گے۔ point of time کے لیے since اور period of time کے لیے for کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

1. It had been raining since 4 o'clock.
2. We had been playing hockey for twenty minutes.

The prepositions since and for are used to denote a point of time and a period of time respectively.

Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences



1. Affirmative sentence.

The affirmative sentence contains subject, helping verb and verb.

مثبت جملے subject, helping verb, verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Example:-

Subject	**Helping verb**	**Verb**
I	had been	going.
We	had been	going.
You	had been	going.
He	had been	going.
She	had been	going.

It	had been	going.

2. Negative sentences.

"Not" is put between "had" and "been".

نافیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے Not کو had اور been کے درمیاں میں رکھا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Subject	**Had**	**Not**	**Been**	**Verb**
I	had	not	been	going.
We	had	not	been	going.
You	had	not	been	going.
He	had	not	been	going.
She	had	not	been	going.
It	had	not	been	gong.
They	had	not	been	going.

3. Interrogative Sentences.

"Had" is put before subject and ends in question mark.

سوالیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے had کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھا جاتاہے اور جملے کے آخر میں سوالیہ نشان لگایا جاتا ہے ۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Had	**Subject**	**Been**	**Verb**	**Question mark**
Had	I	been	going	?
Had	we	been	going	?
Had	you	been	going	?
Had	he	been	going	?
Had	she	been	going	?
Had	it	been	going	?
Had	they	been	going	?

Chapter- 5 The Future Tense

A verb that refers to the future time is said to be in the future tense.

1. Future Indefinite.

It is used to denote a single act that has still to take place; as,

1. The Future Tense زمانہ مستقبل میں کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کا ذکر ہو۔ verb کی first form کے ساتھ helping ورب will اور shall استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ I اور we کے ساتھ Shall باقی تمام nouns and pronouns کے ساتھ will کو استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

1. I shall go to Karachi tomorrow.
2. He will take the examination in April, 2006

Affirmative, negative and interrogative Sentences



1. Affirmative sentences

The affirmative sentence contains subject, helping verb and object.

مثبت جملے subject, helping verb, verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples;-

Subject	Helping verb	Verb
I	**shall**	**go.**
We	**shall**	**go.**
You	**will**	**go.**
He	**will**	**go.**
She	**will**	**go.**
It	**will**	**go.**
They	**will**	**go.**

2. Negative sentences.

"Not" comes between shall/will and verb.
helping verb اور verb کے درمیان میں "Not" کا اضافہ کر کے ہم نافیہ جملے بناتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples;-

Subject	**Shall/Will**	**Not**	**Verb**
I	shall	not	go.,
We	shall	not	go.
You	will	not	go.
He	will	not	go.
She	will	not	go.
It	will	not	go.
They	will	not	go.

2. Interrogative Sentences.

"Helping verb" is put before subject and ends in question mark.
Helping verb کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر جملے کے آخر میں question mark لگاتے ہیں ۔

Examples:-

Helping verb	**Subject**	**Verb**	**Question mark**
Shall	I	go	?
Shall	we	go	?
Will	you	go	?
Will	he	go	?
Will	she	go	?
Will	it	go	?
Will	they	go	?

2. Future Continuous

It is used to represent an action that will keep going on, at some time in the future ; as

2. The Future Continuous Tense کوئی شخص زمانہ مستقبل میں کسی کام کے کرنے کے درمیاں میں ہو گا یا کوئی کام ہو رہا ہو گا۔ verb کی ing- والی قسم کے ساتھ helping وربب Shall be اور will be کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔ I اور we کے ساتھ shall be اور تمام nouns and pronouns کے ساتھ will be کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔

He will be taking a bath in the morning.

Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences

1. Affirmative sentences.

"Not" is put between will/shall and be.

نافیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے shall/will اور be کے درمیاں میں Not کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples;-

Subject	**Shill/will**	**Not**	**Be** `	**Verb**
I	shall	not	be	going.
We	shall	not	be	going.
You	will	not	be	going.
He	will	not	be	going.
She	will	not	be	going.
It	will	not	be	going.
They	will	not	be	going.

The Future Perfect Tense

It is used to denote an action that will be completed at some point in the Future; as

3. The Future Perfect Tense زمانہ مستقبل میں کسی کام کے شروع
ہونے سے پہلے کوئی کام مکمل ہو چکا ہو گا ۔ verb کی past participle
والی قسم کے ساتھ helping ورب will have اور shall have کا استعمال
کرتے ہیں۔ I اور we کے ساتھ Shall have اور باقی تمام nouns and
pronouns کے ساتھ will کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔

I shall have returned form school before the clock strikes four.

Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences



1. Affirmative Sentence

The affirmative sentence contains subject, helping verb, verb and object.

مثبت جملے subject, helping verb, verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتے
ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Subject	**Helping**	**Verb**
I	shall have	gone.
We	shall have	gone.
You	will have	gone.
He	will have	gone.
She	will have	gone.
It	will have	gone.
They	will have	gone.

2. Negative sentence

"Not" is put between "shall/will" and "have".

نافیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے shall/will اور have کے درمیان میں Not کو رکھا جاتا ہے۔جیسے نیچے مثالوں میں ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Subject	**Shall/will**	**"Not"**	**Have**	**Verb**
I	shall	not	have	gone.
We	shall	not	have	gone.
You	will	not	have	gone.
He	will	not	have	gone.
She	will	not	have	gone.
It	will	not	have	gone.
They	will	not	have	gone.

3. Interrogative sentence

"will/shall" comes before subject and ends in question mark.

Helping verb کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر جملے کے آخر میں question mark لگاتے ہیں ۔

Will/shall	**Subject**	**Have**	**Verb**	**Question mark**
Shall	I	have	gone	?
Shall	we	have	gone	?
Will	you	have	gone	?
Will	he	have	gone	?
Will	it	have	gone	?
Will	they	have	gone	?

4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

It is used to denote an action as going on continuously, but not completed in the Future; as,

4. The Future Perfect Continuous Tense زمانہ مستقبل میں کوئی کام کسی مقررہ وقت یا مقررہ مدت سے شروع ہو کر جاری رہے۔ verb کی present participle والی قسم کے ساتھ helping ورب shall have been اور will have been کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ I اور We کے ساتھ shall have been باقی تمام nouns and pronouns کے ساتھ will have been کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔ اس tense میں بھی for اور since کا استعمال کریں گے جو prepositions ہیں، since کو point of time کے لیے اور for کو period of time کے لیے استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

1. I shall have been saving a rupee a day since July 1.
2. I shall have been saving a rupee a day for two years.

This tense is seldom used. But whenever it is used like every other perfect continuous tense, the preposition since and for are used to denote a point of time and a period of time respectively.

Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences

مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

1. Affirmative Sentence

The affirmative sentence contains subject, helping verb, verb and objective.

مثبت جملے subject, helping verb, verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Subject	Helping verb	verb
I	shall have been	going.
We	shall have been	going.
You	will have been	going.
He	will have been	going.
She	will have been	going.
It	will have been	going.
They	will have been	going.

2. Negative sentences

"Not" is put between "shall/will" and "have".

نافیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے shall/will اور have کے درمیان میں Not کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے،

Examples:-

Subject	**Shall/Will**	**Not**	**Have**	**Been**	**Verb**
I	shall	not	have	been	going.
We	shall	not	have	been	gong.
You	will	not	have	been	going.
He	will	not	have	been	going.
She	will	not	have	been	going.
It	will	not	have	been	going.
They	will	not	have	been	going.

3. Interrogative sentences

"Shill/will" comes before subject and ends in question mark.

Helping verb کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر جملے کے آخر میں question mark لگاتے ہیں ۔

Examples:-

Shill/will	**Subject**	**Have Been**	**Verb Question mark**
Shall	I	have been going	?

Shall	we	have been	going	?
Will	you	have been	going	?
Will	he	have been	going	?
Will	she	have been	going	?
Will	it	have been	going	?
Will	they	have been	going	?

The End